

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

NO. 41.

VOL. VII.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY
HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
At the Opening of the Agricultural
Fair at Middletown.

Whenever I have been led to reflect upon the primary and vast importance of Agriculture, as the great basis of nation's wealth and power, I have been astonished more and more at the very slight attention it receives at the hands of our people in proportion to the most reasonable demands of an enlightened political economy. For what man woman or child among us is not vitally interested in the earth being made to yield its yearly increase, and in having its fruits gathered in due season? The value of skilled labor giving utility to crude materials, gratefully acknowledging the knowledge and skill of the great silent producers, which our common mother the earth presents in the varying seasons of the year for our delectation and support seem to be taken as a matter of course so that her labors are accepted almost grudgingly, and man seems to think his share of duty performed when he condescendingly stretches forth his hand to gather in her bounty.

In the wise and bitter wit of Dean Swift, we find the King of Brubbling giving to Mr. Lemuel Gulliver his opinion "That whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot where only one grew before—would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together." The abundance of produce, the small price for which they can be obtained, have absolved our people in a great measure from the conditions of painful, anxious toil which in more densely populated and older countries is the necessary heritage of those who, like the Sissies—Force a churlish soil for scanty bread—and hence our agriculture has been performed without the sharp spur of necessity, and has received but a small portion of the public thought and care which its grave importance demands. Perhaps the most important task of Legislation, no other occupation in our country is so frequently entered upon by persons deficient in the necessary information, as Agriculture.

Let me appeal to the experience of my present audience, whether, as a rule, agriculture in this country is not considered a pursuit to be taken up at any time by any man who can command the capital requisite to purchase and stock a farm regardless of his former occupation, his preparation by way of information, and education for success?

In the vast majority of schools to which the sons of our farmers are sent, how much special attention is bestowed upon agricultural chemistry, vegetable physiology and natural philosophy—all of which are essential to him who would successfully avail himself of the natural advantages of any soil?

How many of our farmers are retired men of business whose success has given them money to live as they please, or whose reverses in commercial or manufacturing pursuits have compelled them to settle down in the quiet of a country life and accept a vocation for which they were totally unprepared by experience or education?

How many fathers, having gathered wealth in other pursuits, and having unruled and unmanageable sons, buy and stock a farm and set down the wild youth upon it, hoping that the productive powers of a generous soil may successfully supplement the shortcomings of a reckless and idle living upon it?

Fortunately for us all, there is a body of professional farmers, born and bred to the vocation, whose industry, good management and intelligent oversight, are the backbone of our successful progress in the science of practical agriculture.

When Turner, the famous modern English painter, was asked what he used in mixing his colors, he growled out: "Brains, and his answer would be well applied to every branch of our industries, and to none more than farming."

By the light of modern discoveries in chemistry, mechanics and meteorology, I know of no pursuit in which appropriate, thorough and precise learning is more requisite or can be used with greater certainty of remunerative returns than in agriculture in all its branches.

I believe this to be a great and important truth, and that we are fast approaching if we have not already reached the day when intellectual culture and thorough professional education are due to the proper fulfillment of the duties of a farmer.

I know the value of practical experience, and do not in the least undervalue the mother-wit, the sturdy and close observation of cause and effect, untaught and unaided by literary culture, which has caused many a wild waste to blossom as the rose, and transformed many a wilderness into green fields and sweet pastures.

Such steady application of quiet, honest intelligence must win its way, and will ever have its reward, whether in agriculture or any other occupation in life—and it is one feature of its possessors to look, and not altogether unjustly, with somewhat of scorn and derision upon those amateur farmers—those dilettanti of agriculture, who sit at ease in the shade—and look in hand spin fine theories—while their plow stands idle in the furrow and their stock cry aloud for food and care. Practical farmers will enjoy the reply of a Scotch farmer to his Laird—who having read much of the marvellous and mysterious powers of electricity, conceived it could be well applied to soils, and that by the introduction of electric currents under ground, the germination of seeds and growth of plants could rapidly be forced. So walking one day with his farmer, and warning him with hopes, he exclaimed: "Donald, say, with these iron wires, with these two great water fronts along either side, we have additional penetrations of small and yet navigable streams running from

each bay up into the heart of the mainland, affording good and convenient landings for fertilizers, to make crops, and depots for the removal of those crops when made, and ready for market. It may be doubted whether there are a dozen farms on the Peninsula ten miles from a landing on tide water.

Besides all this, a well established and admirably regulated system of railings running from one end of the peninsula to the other, with frequent branches to the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

And then as to markets. The markets of the world are almost at your doors. Baltimore on the south, Philadelphia nearby on the north, and at short half day's steam voyage, New York, with her daily lines of steamers to Europe. No long transportation over railways whose charges eat up nearly the entire value of the western farmer's grain—until corn is used as fuel in Illinois, when the farmers of Delaware are selling their corn for 75 cents per bushel. Our farmers receive, within a few cents per bushel, the prices of grain on ship board bound for Liverpool.

Our climate is mild and temperate, admitting the early growth of vegetables and fruit, and the successful planting of crops that require a long season for their growth and maturity. Not only all the cereal grains are produced abundantly, but cotton has been raised in every county in Delaware, and in the southern portion of the peninsula could now be produced with as much success as in many portions of North Carolina and Virginia.

Tobacco, of course, is grown; and my surprise is that its cultivation is not more extended. The close approach of the Gulf stream to our coast; the presence of two such grand bodies of water as the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, on either side, all tend to modify the extreme changes of heat and cold.

The snow which, for weeks and months, lies among the hills of Pennsylvania, melts in a few days, at most, even in our upper county of New Castle.

I am indebted to the kindness of our estimable fellow citizen of Wilmington, Mr. Edward Tatnall, who ranks high, as a scientific botanist and florist—for the following statement:—"New Castle County is certainly the richest in variety of its flora, probably in the United States; it lies between the extremes of temperature and contains almost every variety of soil. On the hills of the Brandywine, White Clay and Red Clay Creeks, we find the original granite formation, whilst at their mouths and on the Christians, we have the alluvial deposits of the last formation. In different parts of the county we have all the intermediate states. The gravelly shores of the Delaware river (in patches) furnish one class of plants, and the prevailing muddy shores of the same river supply a very different class. Again we have the plants that grow only in or near the purest spring water and in the lower part of the county those that grow only in salt or brackish water.

We have numerous sphagnum swamps throughout the county, and near Collins Beach a cedar swamp. The soil has been formed by the action of the Brandywine and Red Clay Creeks, we find plants that are found elsewhere only on mountains. We have, then, every diversity of climate and soil and situation. Our county contains 512 square miles, while Chester county, our nearest neighbor (proverbially rich in soil and productiveness) but without the diversity has 738 square miles. Our county, within its contracted limits, contains over eleven hundred species, (1130) whilst Chester county contains but 938, and some of them have been reduced to varieties. We must remember too, that the latter county has been thoroughly searched, whilst ours has been but partially. In further comparison, the northern United States (north of North Carolina and Tennessee, and including a large part of Canada, containing 600,000 square miles, containing all told, a little over 2,400 species, many of them peculiar to high latitudes or alpine regions. We will perceive that in our 512 square miles we have nearly one-half of the flora of that part of the world.

Is any further evidence needed? It is remarkably strange that we have cultivated several plants which are otherwise peculiar to the south: Only recently Mr. Canby has found, at Felton, a plant which has hitherto been found only in Georgia. And this capability and moderation of climate is not at the expense of enervation or miasmatic diseases to our inhabitants. Their average length of life is full as high, and I imagine, in point of stature and vigor, as that of our men of Delaware and Maryland will be found as stalwart as any of their countrymen.

In the county of Sussex, in this State, this is especially the case, for I have been in company with parties of men there, and although six feet in my stockings, found myself one of the shortest men of the assembly. Of the better and fairer part of creation, whom Heaven in its goodness has sent to gladden our hearts and eyes, I can only say, that among admitted facts, things not to be gainsaid or drawn into question—a social axiom in this Peninsula, is that our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweet-hearts, are simply the best and loveliest in the world, and we will never hear or believe anything to the contrary.

The recognition of our Peninsula as the "Home of the Peach" has already been gained for our northern friends who depend chiefly upon us for their supply of that delicious fruit, whilst the growth and importance of our "Small Fruits" is rapidly attracting attention and leading to large and remunerative development.

My friends, in this hasty and entirely incomplete way, I have adverted to what nature has done for us, and if my phrases have sometimes seemed boastful in acknowledging her bounty, it has been rather from a sense of grateful appreciation than idle exaltation.

We have, in this Peninsula, little or no mineral wealth; restricted deposits of iron-ore being the only traces of that sort. The marvellous deposits of iron and coal; the quarries of Granite, marble

and lime-stone; the mines of copper, lead and the more precious metals; which have been so freely assigned by Providence to other States, have all been withheld from us; and it is not in the past history of what nature has given us, but also what she has withheld, that it becomes plain to our minds that our Peninsula, with its fine climate and fair soil is intended to be the home of an industrious and intelligent people, and that the true and only key to unlock the treasures of our soil is work—steady, hard work?

This is our sole contention precedent to happy and contented lives here—the toil which will be rewarded, and the constant and useful occupation which will not only keep us out of mischief, but will make us a prosperous and worthy people.

Diversity in our industries; diversity in our productions, leads directly to increased use for all we can produce, and gives us a nucleus at home for advancement upon a sure basis, and one within our control, and we witness with joy and pride the mechanical skill which has made our harbors on the Christians the grandest ship-building centre in the Union—and see the ancient town of New Castle awakening from her slumbers to listen to the roar of new foundries, the din of machine shops and the clatter of factories.

The real foundation of this growing prosperity is the government of good laws, which was bequeathed to us by a worthy ancestry of good plain stock; frugal, hard, industrious and brave. Now for all these things, this State, we have just cause for a honest pride. Of all that is worthy in the State, we should be proud, and that same pride should teach us to amend our defects.

As that man is not to be trusted who does not respect himself, and who does not feel his good character as something to be valued and jealously to be protected, so, in like degree, should we regard our little commonwealth; rejoicing over all that is honorable and useful in her government, and determining reform when reform is demanded by justice and right.

I admit that where our little State is concerned, I am prone "To be to her virtues very kind; To her faults a little blind;"

and this perhaps is in resistance to that class of men who do not choose to be in the manner-born as others who have lately settled among us and have adopted a habit of belittling this State and her citizens, with unjust sneers at her institutions; the smallness of her area; the paucity of her population, and her relative feebleness in the proportion of numbers to the larger communities which lie on our borders.

Such people commit a very common and I may say, American error in mistaking bigness for greatness. Goliath would be, with them, a greater man than David, and the battle of Thermopylae, an insignificant skirmish because of the small number of men engaged on the Grecian side. Such people would never have comprehended the soul-lifting speech of Henry the 5th of England to his troops on the morning of the battle of Agincourt. The enemy were five to one, and Westmoreland expressed the wish that there were present "But one ten thousand of those men in England, that do no work to-day."

But the gallant Harry would not have been deterred by such odds, and he would have sent out of the battle, 156 hours have been saved by the clever rooster, being really equal to the business hours of more than three entire weeks.

the same blood, and bred with him until 1849. His herd was sold in 1850 to Lord Ducie, who died three years afterwards, and the stock was again sold in 1851. At this last sale a portion of the herd of the "Duchess" and "Oxford" strains, were purchased by Mr. Thorne of Duchess County, New York, Mr. Lewis G. Morris and others, who again sold them, until finally Mr. Campbell became the proprietor of this famous importation, and their progeny.

You all well remember how in 1878 the prices that seemed fabulous were paid at Mr. Campbell's public sale, and \$46,500 given for a single "Duchess," and nearly as much for others—to go back to England.

Now, the men who pay these prices are not wild enthusiasts, but long headed men, with full knowledge of the value of money, and they bought something they knew was a good bargain. What was it?

They secured a breed of cattle (capable of indefinite increase in numbers) which gave them, in two years time, a matured cow for milk, and at three a steer full grown for market. Each with a fullness of flesh all over the body, with choice flesh where common cattle have none, or else mere offal; an animal, in short, whose head, tail and feet being severed, was left a square piece of solid beef with no waste, comparatively. They not only thus save two years in bringing their stock to an early and profitable maturity, and obtain a superior quality of meat, weight and quality of milk, but they also claim that these cattle are less feeders for their weight than common stock.

Thus it is seen what a quick and generous return is made to the breeder for the cost in care and money of the outfit.

And due as are the English short horns, we know that in this country they are closely rivaled by the milk and beef giving qualities of the Holstein breed—a most important and valuable contribution to our Dairy farms.

Now for all these cattle, mild climate and a level and gently undulating country, such as we have in this Peninsula, offers the best home for successful breeding—a rough and bleak country will not answer.

I cannot but believe that capital and care would be wisely ventured in this direction by many whose faces I see before me.

Houses. And what has not careful selection and breeding accomplished with the horse? Let us consider this, because the success of your association will depend much upon its attractiveness, and what is so attractive as an array of really fine horses?

The effect upon the character of a community in possessing a really fine stock of horses, is of great moment, not as a question only of utility, and pecuniary value, but of sentiment.

Look at the money value of time alone, and see how it is saved by a swift horse. The aggregate of minutes which swell to hours, and those rolled up at the end of a year, make so large a fraction of the whole.

A man lives five miles from his Bank or post-office, and drives a sleepy drudge that distance in one hour, while his neighbor slips by in a lively gallop in half the time, or less, and this trip is made three times a week, until in a year, 156 hours have been saved by the clever rooster, being really equal to the business hours of more than three entire weeks.

The contemplation of the beauty and high spirit of a horse is pleasure of a high order, not merely innocent but elevating, and Abd-el-Kader, the Arab Chieftain, wrote of what he knew when in his letter to General Daumas, he described "the high moral qualities of a horse."

We are creatures of imitation and may improve even by contemplating the virtues of a horse, such a one as I have seen described:—

As patient as he is courageous, As enduring as he is fleet, As useful as he is ornamental. Strong at the plough, Unfailing on the road, Vigorous, hardy and cheerful, An honor to his race, And a credit to his owner.

Does it not seem impossible that a man could harbor mean, unworthy thoughts whilst in such company?

We can have just such horses by a proper degree of development and improvement in breeding; and to secure a steady improvement, intelligence and constant care are requisite. In some countries the State assumes this duty, but under our system, it fortunately lies to individual enterprise.

The finest horse in the world, to-day, is the English thoroughbred, and a short-reference to the history of his progress to his present excellence may be useful and interesting. When the invasion of England was threatened by the Spanish armada, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were only three thousand horses in the kingdom, which could be collected for cavalry, and this use of them produced the most serious interruption in the internal traffic of the country.

Fortunately, on board the Spanish ships were numbers of Andalusian horses intended for cavalry by the invaders, which, however, being captured by the victorious Admirals Drake and Howard, furnished an excellent and much needed infusion, by which the English stock of horses was greatly improved. There were also importations of horses in the reign of Charles 2d, and racing was practiced, but the fountain head of the English thoroughbred race horse was the "Darley Arabian" whose blood will be found in some degree in almost every horse of the present day distinguished on the turf. He was imported into England about the year 1700, and was obtained by what was almost an accident. For as a rule the Arab will not part with his finest horses, and the accepted tradition is that the "Darley Arabian" was exacted by an English physician as the fee for saving the life of a Sheikh, who was dangerously ill of a fever.

Whether this account be precisely true I cannot say, but I cannot help wishing some benevolent Arab of our day would do us the honor to fill sick

and let some Delaware Doctor cure him at the same price.

The superiority of the Arabian Horse is due to the most rigid selection and careful breeding continued for centuries. (Concluded next week.)

Washington and the Corporal.

During the American Revolution, it is said that an officer, not habited in his military costume, was passing by where a small company of soldiers were at work, making some repairs on a small redoubt. The commander of the little squad was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to a stock of timber which they were endeavoring to raise to the top of the works. The timber went up hard, and on this account the voice of the little great man was often heard, in his vociferations of "Heave away! There she goes! Heave ho." The officer before spoken of stopped his horse when he came to the place, and seeing the timber sometimes scarcely move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter appeared to be somewhat astonished and turning to the officer with the pomp of an emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal!"

"You are not, though, are you?" said the officer; "I was not aware of that," and taking off his hat and bowing, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal!" Up on this he dismounted from his elegant steed, flung the bridle over a post, and lifted the sweat stood in drops upon his forehead. When the timber was elevated to its proper station, turning to the man clothed in brief authority, "Mr. Corporal commander," said he, "when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send to your commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunder-struck. It was Washington. —From Paxton's *Uses of Biography*.

Very Smart Thieves.

Two well-dressed men stopped before a Parisian grocer's, recently, and burst into loud laughter.

"I tell you that I will do it," said one.

"I'll bet you five francs that you do not," said the other.

"Done; I'll take the bet."

Both then entered the shop.

"Do you sell treacle?" said the first.

"Yes, gentlemen," said the grocer.

"Give me two pounds of it."

"Have you a vessel to put it in?"

"No; but put it in here."

"What! in your hat?"

"Pour it in; it's for a wager."

The grocer took the hat, placed it in the scale, and much amused at the ideas, poured into it two pounds weight of treacle.

"There's the money," said the purchaser, and he threw down a five-franc piece.

The grocer began to count the change, when the man said:

"Pardon me, sir, but your treacle has a bad smell."

"Is a very good I assure you."

"No; smell it."

The grocer put down his head to the hat, and at the same moment the customer, by a rapid movement, thrust the man's head into the hat; and, as the grocer instinctively raised his head, the customer knocked the hat over his eyes. The other man then plunged his hand into the till, and seized a handful of money, about thirty francs. Both got clear off before the unfortunate grocer could give the alarm.

An Unfounded Charge.—A leading officer in one of the Courts was charged with never going to bed sober. Of course he indignantly denied the soft impeachment, and he gave the particulars of a particular night in proof. We quote his own words:

Soon after I got into bed, my wife said: "Why, husband, what is the matter with you? You act so strangely."

There is nothing the matter with me, said I, nothing at all.

"I am sure there is," said she, "you don't act natural at all. Shen! I get up and get something for you?"

And she got up, lighted a candle, and came to the bedside to look at me, shading the light with one hand.

"I knew there was something strange about you," said she. "Why, you are sober!"

Now, this is a fact, and my wife will swear to it. So don't you slander me any more, by saying that I haven't been to bed sober in six months, cause I have.

A negro insisted that his race was mentioned in the Bible. He said he heard the preacher read about how "Nigger Demus wanted to be born again."

"Oh! ma. There's an angel with wings." "Pshaw! that's only a Louisville girl with her ears spread."

It has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

Burd Grubb is the owner of a New York yacht; so they call him Canary seed.

A "Dictionary Word."

"John," said a master tanner in South Durham the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel."

John walked off, revolving the word in his mind, and returned with a pitchfork.

"I don't want this," said the wondering tanner. "I want fuel, John."

"Beg your pardon," replied the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skins with."

And off he went again, not a whit wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance. Much meditating, (as Lord Brougham would say,) he next pitched upon a beam, shouldering which, he returned to the counting-house. His master was in a passion.

"What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed, I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire."

"O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic, "that's what you want, is it? Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of using a London dictionary word?"

And, wishing to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what fuel was.

"Aye!" answered Joe, "ducks and sick like!"

The Dishonest Peasant.

In the year 1794, a poor French emigrant was passing the winter in a village of Westphalia, in Germany. He was obliged to live with the greatest economy, in order not to go beyond his means. One cold morning he had occasion to buy a load of wood. He found a peasant who had one to sell, and what the price was. The peasant who perceived by his broken German that he was a foreigner, and that his ignorance might be taken advantage of, answered that the price was three louis d'ors.

The Frenchman endeavored to beat him down, but in vain; the peasant would abate nothing of his first demand. The emigrant, finding it useless to waste words with him, and being in pressing need of the fuel, at last took it, and paid the money that was asked for it.

The peasant, delighted to have made so good a bargain, drove with his empty cart to the village inn, which was far distant, and ordered breakfast. While it was getting ready he entertained the landlord with an account of the way in which he had cheated the Frenchman, and made him pay three louis d'ors for a load of wood which, at the utmost was not worth more than two dollars—talking as if he had done a clever thing.

But the landlord was a good man, and feeling justly indignant at the peasant's conduct, told him that he ought to be ashamed of himself thus to have taken advantage of the ignorance of a poor foreigner.

"Well," said the peasant, with a scornful laugh, "the wood was mine; I had a right to ask just what I pleased for it; and nobody has a right to call my conduct in question."

The landlord made no reply. When breakfast was over the peasant asked how much was to pay. The landlord replied, "Three louis d'ors."

"What!" said the peasant, "three louis d'ors for a cup of coffee and a few slices of bread and butter?"

"Yes," said the landlord, with the utmost composure; "the coffee and bread and butter were mine; I have a right to ask what I please for them. My bill is three louis d'ors; and I shall keep your horse and cart until you pay me. If you think I am charging you too much, you can go before the judge."

The peasant, without saying anything more, went to the judge's office and made his complaint. The judge was surprised and indignant at the landlord's extortion, especially as he had always borne an excellent character.

He ordered him to be brought before him, and his reception of him was somewhat stern. But the landlord told him the whole story—how the peasant had taken advantage of the poor emigrant's ignorance to cheat him, and how his own conduct was simply visiting upon the head of a dishonest man the wrong he had done another.

Under such circumstances the judge decided that the landlord had done right, and that the peasant should pay the three louis d'ors. The peasant, with a very ill grace, drew out his purse and laid the money on the table.

"I do not want this money," said the landlord to the judge, "as your honor may well suppose. Will you have the goodness to change one of these louis d'ors, and give the peasant two dollars of it—for that, as he confessed to me, is all that his wood is worth—and return the remainder to the poor Frenchman? For the breakfast I want nothing."

The judge was much moved at these words of the good innkeeper. He counted out the two dollars to the peasant, and dismissed him with a severe rebuke. The rest was returned to the emigrant, who, on hearing the story went to thank the kind innkeeper, and with great difficulty persuaded him to accept a small sum for the peasant's breakfast.

Why He Didn't Marry.—It is said that Sir Walter Campbell, who was lately in a mercantile firm in New York, wished to marry an American young lady, of good position, in the Empire State. Upon his applying to the young lady's father, the parent stated that he always referred all those questions to his wife. The mother, in her turn, stated that she must refer to the Duke of Argyll. The Duke pleaded that, considering his connection with royalty, he must consult his eldest son. The marquis could do nothing without the queen's consent. Her majesty felt that the issue must be referred to the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, as head of the family. The Duke rejoined that, since the recent change in Germany, he looked upon the Emperor William as his sovereign, and must bow to his advice. The emperor said that he could do nothing without Prince Bismark's opinion; and Prince Bismark declared he had no opinion at all, one way or the other; and so the question—to marry or not to marry—was brought to a dead-lock.

We once overheard a conversation between two servants at a first-class hotel:

"What's de matter wid no. 8 dis morning, Mr. Johnson?"

"Why, you see, he come in berry drunk last night an' got in on no. 20, dat rasible ole man, an' he fust took him fur thif an' then he took him in de countenance. Dat's all."

"What de debble does 20 leave his doah unlocked for den, eh?"

"Cause de onreasonable ole cuss just lays in de bed an' rings dat bell all night."

"Numbah 20 is de troublesomest ole cuss we eber hab."

The nearest approach to a confidence game is pulling a mule's tail.

A Disappointed Robber.

The Rapparees, says Samuel Lover, were the worst marauders Ireland had produced. Disbanded soldiers of the lowest class, they united to their vicious sufficient order to enable them to rob on an extensive scale; and, till they were dispersed by regular troops, they contrived to lay the county under pretty general contribution. Still it must be owned that, with all their villainy, these fellows had a spice of humor which, if it did no credit to its nationality, unmistakably proclaimed it.

One of them, arrested for highway robbery, on being brought before a magistrate, asserted that he was more entitled to be pitied than to be punished.

"Pitied!" exclaimed the justice, while his eyebrows arched with more than ordinary wonder and contempt; "and on what account, pray?"

"Sure, on account of my misfortune."

"Your misfortune, indeed! What? that we have caught you, I suppose?"

"O, the jistleman that's brought me here knows my misfortune well enough."

But the gentleman was as astonished as the magistrate himself, and as incapable of guessing the culprit's meaning.

"You will own, I suppose," said his worship, "that you stopped this gentleman on the highway?"

"O, yes I did that same."

"And that you took from him fifty pounds in Bank of Wexford bills?"

"And there your honor's right again."

"Well, then, you perplexing vagabond, what do you mean by your misfortune?"

"Sure, I mean that the money wasn't in my pocket above a week, when the dirty bank stopped payment, and I was robbed of every shilling."

A Nice Little Tale.

Nicholas I was very fond of masquerade balls, and one night appeared at one in the character of the devil, with grinning face, horns and tail, and appeared to enjoy his character very much. About three o'clock in the morning he went out, and throwing over him some furs, he called a coachman, and ordered him to take him to the Quay Anglais. As he was very cold he fell asleep, and when he found that the man had taken him in the wrong direction, for the Quay Anglais is one of the most elegant portions of St. Petersburg, while before him were only some miserable houses, Nicholas began to remonstrate, the coachman paid no heed to him, and presently passing through a stone gateway, brought him to a cemetery, and taking a large knife from his girdle, and pointing it to his employer's throat, said: "Give me your money and your furs, or I will kill you."

"And do you give me your soul?" exclaimed Nicholas, as he threw off the furs and disclosed his perspiration of the devil. The Russians are very superstitious, and the coachman was so terrified that he fell senseless on the ground, and the emperor drove himself back to his palace.

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"What's de matter wid no. 8 dis morning, Mr. Johnson?"

"Why, you see, he come in berry drunk last night an' got in on no. 20, dat rasible ole man, an' he fust took him fur thif an' then he took him in de countenance. Dat's all."

"What de debble does 20 leave his doah unlocked for den, eh?"

"Cause de onreasonable ole cuss just lays in de bed an' rings dat bell all night."

"Numbah 20 is de troublesomest ole cuss we eber hab."

The nearest approach to a confidence game is pulling a mule's tail.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1914.

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN P. COCHRAN,

OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

OR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,

JAMES WILLIAMS,

OF KENT COUNTY.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM H. LAMBSON.

FOR CORONER,

RICHARD GROVES.

FOR STATE SENATORS,

JAMES H. RAY, White Clay Creek Hd.

HENRY DAVIS, Appoquinimink.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

ISAAC C. FYLE, Brandywine Hd.

THOS. L. J. BALDWIN, Wilmington.

THOS. HOLCOMB, New Castle.

THOS. BIRD, Red Lion.

HENRY A. NEWLAND, St. Georges.

WILLIAM F. BROS., Pender.

FOR LEVY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

Geo. D. MEDLEY, Hill Creek Hd.

Wm. L. WYNN, White Clay Creek.

Wm. R. BRIGHT, Red Lion.

Wm. POLK, St. Georges.

JAMES C. WILSON, Appoquinimink.

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Appoquinimink.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

A grand mass meeting of the Democrats of New Castle county will be held in Middletown, on Thursday, October 15th, at 12 o'clock, M.

Hon. T. F. Bayard and Eli Scaubert, and Hester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, will be present and address the meeting.

By Order of the County Executive Committee, WM. HERBERT, Chairman.

The Little Election.

The result of the Inspectors' election on Tuesday is a source of great encouragement to the Democrats. We have now a more sure foundation for our hopes for the election of our ticket, and salvation of our State from the misfortune of Radical rule, in November. Our opponents, relying upon the spathy and dissatisfaction that appeared in our ranks two years ago, hoped that through the aid of their negro allies they would be able to carry the State, and when Wilmington gave a majority in favor of the Democracy at the recent city election their journals hastened to declare that that was no proof of Democratic supremacy in the city as only local issues had been brought into the contest, and that great numbers of Republicans had voted with the Democrats on those local issues. We believe they were right. There is no doubt whatever that many men who have hitherto been Republicans voted at that city election, and on Tuesday last too, with the Democrats. The people all over the country have grown tired and disgusted with the corrupt practices of the Radicals, and they have come to the Democratic party for the reform which the Republican party has long been promising but has never given. This is the natural reaction which must take place, sooner or later, all over the Union. As the bigotry of partisanship wears off, and men begin to look upon the political condition of the country with unprejudiced eyes, the white race of America will refuse longer to submit to the degradation to which they have been, and are being subjected by the Radical politicians in order to keep themselves in office.

But the Democratic party of Delaware, while it has reason to be more confident of success at the final contest in November, from the result on Tuesday, must not depend too much on that result. We must not rest satisfied with the fruits of the first victory, or cease our efforts to elect our ticket. Last Tuesday has shown to us that the victory is within our grasp if we will but put forth our hands and take it; but if we cease our vigilance and grow indifferent because we succeeded last Tuesday, that victory will prove a great misfortune rather than a benefit to us.

Up then, Democrats, and go to work more earnestly than ever. We have the prestige of victory to encourage us, and this should lead us to labor all the more energetically that our triumph may be the more complete.

WHENCE THE INFORMATION?

The Dover Sentinel calls into question the fact, which we stated last week, that many young men, the sons of Republicans, are taking their stand on the side of the Democracy, and asks "whence the information?" Our answer is, we spoke from personal knowledge. We know, personally, young men, and a goodly number of them too, whose fathers have been for years, and are now, Republicans, who declare themselves, openly, Democrats. More than that, we know young men whose older brothers are Republicans but they themselves, disgusted with the degrading, unscrupulous conduct of the Radicals, have "taken their stand on the side of Democracy" and their own race. Can the "Esquire" tell us whether he knows a single individual of "the numbers of both young and older men" of whom he hears, "who have heretofore supported the Democracy, but who now say they shall vote no longer for it?" He may be able to name some older ones, for there are a good many disappointed office seekers in Kent county, and a few of them may have become tired of a party which has so persistently refused to recognize their brilliant talents, and gone to seek their political

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Agricultural Fair at Middletown.

CLASS 1st. SHORT HORNS.

1st Premium, Bull 2 years and upwards, W. R. Cochran, Middletown, 10 00

2d Premium, Bull 2 years and upwards, Benj. G. Green, Warwick, 5 00

1st Premium, Bull between 1 year and 2 yrs, Thos. W. McCracken, Summit Bridge 8 00

2d Premium, Bull between 1 year and 2 yrs, W. Cavender, Middletown, 4 00

1st Premium, Bull under 1 year, Thos. Cochran, Jr., Middletown, 10 00

2d Premium, Bull under 1 year, Thos. Cochran, Jr., Middletown, 5 00

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TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued until ordered, except
at the option of the publisher.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1874
Local and State Affairs.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION. A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Majority in New Castle County, 141.

The "Little Election," on Tuesday, passed off very quietly and without disturbance of any kind. As usual at this election the vote was a light one. The result was a Democratic success throughout the State, which augurs well for November. In Wilmington the vote in the two districts, for Assessor, was even; the Democratic candidate in the Southern district and the Republican candidate in the Northern being each elected by a majority of 331. In the following table we give the majority for the various candidates in the different wards of the city, and throughout the county:

WARDS.	ASSASSIN-SOUTHERN DIST. MAJ.	MAJ.
1st	Daniel Urmey, D.	24
2d	"	41
3d	"	61
4th	"	68
10th	"	68
331		
WARDS.	NORTHERN DISTRICT-MAJORITY.	MAJ.
5th	Cornelius Phipps, R.	51
6th	"	49
7th	"	150
8th	"	150
9th	"	150
Total	Daniel Urmey, D.	10
	"	341

Republican majority inspectors 331
Daniel Urmey, D. 10
Total 341

The total vote cast for Assessors was 2990 divided equally between the two parties. The total vote for Inspectors was 2998 of which the Democrats received 1478 and the Republicans 1520.

The Vote in the County.

BRANDY HUNDRED.
Inspectors.
J. K. Hand, D. 5
Thos. L. Talley, D. 5
Assessor.
A. D. Bird, D. 12
Road Com.
Wm. T. Talley, D. 18
Wm. H. Casey, D. 18

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED.
Inspectors.
Jas. H. Brackin, R. 14
Henry Swayze, R. 16
Assessor.
J. J. Holmes, D. 32
Road Com.
Joseph Peckham, R. 32
Abram Palmer, D. 10

MILL CREEK HUNDRED.
Inspector.
Wm. Little, R. 34
Assessor.
Samuel Warrall, R. 36
Road Com.
Joseph Poole, R. 36
Joseph Rubenace, R. 72

NEW CASTLE HUNDRED.
Inspector.
John White, D. 166
Assessor.
Thomas Morrison, D. 165
Road Com.
E. McFarland, D. 167
Bill Croston, D. 167

WHITE CLAY CREEK HUNDRED.
Inspectors.
Joseph Dean, Jr., D. West, 12
S. W. Morrison, D. East, 12
Assessor.
George W. Palmer, D. West, 29
Road Com.
James H. Fote, D. West, 17
James A. Cacho, D. West, 17

PENACLER HUNDRED.
Inspector.
C. B. Ellis, R. 46
Assessor.
Thomas Lindell, R. 46
Road Com.
Samuel Wright, R. 50
Joel Woodward, R. 50

RED LION HUNDRED.
Inspectors.
J. T. Chover, D. East, 14
J. B. Howe, D. West, 12
Assessor.
J. M. Vanhook, D. 22
Road Com.
Solomon Deputy, D. 18
Michael Mulligan, D. 18

ST. GEORGES HUNDRED.
Inspectors.
H. C. Walter, R. East, 62
Wm. Wood, D. West, 2
Assessor.
D. B. Stewart, R. 52
Road Com.
John Robson, R. 67
C. H. B. Cleaver, R. 67

APPOQUINIMINK.
Inspectors.
O. B. Barlow, D. North, 42
R. H. Armstrong, D. South, 65
Assessor.
John W. Naudain, D. 129
Road Com.
Richard F. Hanson, D. 82
Abram Hayden, Jr., D. 109

KENT COUNTY.
Dem. Repub.
Duck Creek, 51
Kenton, 32
Little Creek, 32
East Dover, 48
West Dover, 30
North Murderkill, 15
South Murderkill, 76
Middletown, 48
Milford, 92

Democratic majority, 137; majority last year, 312; Democratic loss, 175.
SUSSEX COUNTY.
Rep. Dem.
Georgetown, 14
Seaford, 37
Nantuxet, 98
Lewes and Rehoboth, 13
Cedar Creek, 82
North West Fork, 85
Broad Creek, 100
Baltimore, 52

THE STATE.
The following show the Democratic majority on the vote for Inspectors:
New Castle County, 141
Kent County, 137
Sussex County, estimated, 200
Estimated majority in the State, 578

DEFERRED.
From "Sunny South,"
The balmy breeze may flow,
Or rustle blust
Off thy North may blow,
Though wild winds storm
Upon the land may fall,
Man can defy them
Dressed at POWER HALL.
We have clothing for all times, climates and
weathers, and the prices are the lowest any-
where. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL
CLOTHING BAZAAR, 518 MARKET ST.,
half-way between 5th and 6th Streets, Phila-
delphia.

Patrol Shooting.

A and affair occurred near Wilmington last Tuesday morning. A party of boys, from Wilmington, ranging from 12 to 18 years of age, went out to the farm of Aaron F. Wood-
ward, near the county Almshouse, to hunt
chests, and climbing the trees began
thrashing of the nuts. Soon after they be-
gan their work, Woodward, who had forbid-
den trespassing on his grounds, took his gun
and went out and ordered them to leave.
They came down out of the trees and started
across the field, but when they got some thirty
or forty yards away, they turned and be-
gan cursing and abusing Mr. Woodward,
who, thinking they were sufficiently far away
to prevent the shot from hurting them,
marched forward and unfortunately struck
two of them, Wm. Lukens and John Skelly,
hurling them so badly that young Lukens
died next morning, and it is feared that Skelly
will lose his arm. Woodward was ar-
rested, and, after a hearing before Mag. O'-
Niel, committed to New Castle for trial at the
approaching term of court. Great excitement
prevailed in Wilmington at the time of the
arrest of Woodward. He has hitherto borne
the character of a most orderly and peaceable
citizen and the prosecution must have been
great to induce him to commit this sad act.

A Villainous Outrage.

Last Tuesday night a party of gentlemen,
belonging, we believe, to the "Glee Club" of
Odesa, came over to Middletown for the
purpose of serenading some of our ladies.
While gathered in front of the residence of
Mrs. Burham, on North Broad St., large
stones were hurled at them by some malicious
scoundrels from a neighboring lane. One
of the gentlemen was struck upon the shoulder
and another narrowly escaped being
struck in the face by large stones. The
microphones were, or why they should have
made such an unprovoked assault upon a
party of gentlemen engaged in so innocent a
pastime, is a mystery; but the gentlemen upon
whom the assault was made have a clue to
the perpetrators, and the hope that they may
be discovered and brought to proper punish-
ment is general among our people. The per-
sons to whom the compliment of the serenade
was intended were most gratified and highly
pleased with the music, for it was excellent,
but they all felt greatly mortified that the
kind intentions of the visitors should have
met with such a villainous and outrageous
reception.

Democratic Meeting.

A rousing Democratic meeting was held at
Townsend last Saturday night. Samuel
Townsend, Esq. presided, and spirited
and stirring addresses were made by John O'-
Byrne, H. A. Nowland, Wm. Reynolds and
Samuel Townsend, Esq., after which, the
meeting adjourned with tremendous cheers
for the Democratic nominees. We are sorry
that the want of space will not allow us to
publish the extended account of the meeting
kindly furnished us by our Level's friend.

A large and full meeting of the Bayard
Club of Middletown was held in their room
on Monday night. H. A. Nowland, Esq.
made a short but pointed address, after
which, H. B. T. Biggs entertained the as-
sembled company for an hour in an able and
spirited speech, urging the Democrats to lay aside
all anti-nomination differences and work hand
to hand and shoulder to shoulder for the
success of the whole ticket. Mr. Biggs closed
by proposing that, for it was excellent,
but they all felt greatly mortified that the
kind intentions of the visitors should have
met with such a villainous and outrageous
reception.

Minor Topics.
The old house so long occupied by Miss
Jane Reese, in Newark, is being torn down.
The Commercial railed the N. Y. Graphic
with its big picture Tuesday.

A stack of hay belonging to Geo. B. Rod-
ney, Esq., at New Castle, was burned last
Thursday night.

Em. Dr. R. W. Haines, of Newark, took
the four first prizes at Oxford Fair—
mrs. underbred bull, oil painting on glass,
coral frames and tides.

Postponed.
The Tournament was to have been
held at Odesa on Tuesday, because of the
rain on that day has been postponed until
Tuesday next. The entire programme will
be repeated. The young men connected with
the Odesa Band, for whose benefit this tourna-
ment is to be held, have gone to considera-
ble expense in getting it up and it is hoped
that it will be liberally patronized, that their
effort may be successful.

Go-ahead-time-mess.
If E. B. Rice don't succeed in his business
it will not be for the want of trying. He has
recently put up a restaurant counter in the
Oyster Saloon, and having received a supply
of fine oysters, fresh from Orisfield, he is
ready to supply all who call on him, with the
bivalves, served up in Kate's best style, any
way they want them. Go and see him.

Book and Shoe Store.
The attention of all persons, for all are in-
terested, is invited to the advertisement of the
Messrs. Johnson, of Smyrna and Milford, of
their fine, large stock of hats, boots and
shoes, that appears in another column in this
issue. The Johnsons are enterprising, push-
ing men, and merit all the encouragement
their friends can give them at home, and rich
success.

The Republican Vote.
At the election on Tuesday the Republicans
polled 153 votes, of which 99 were from ne-
groes; very nearly two-thirds of the entire
vote. A nice party for a white man to be-
long to! No wonder they dilate to hear the
Republican party of Delaware styled the
"Negro party."

Divine Service.
Rev. Dr. Patton will, (D. V.) preach in the
missionary chapel, at Armstrong's, to-morrow
Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

POSTPONED.
Owing to the rain, the Tournament which
was to have been held at Odesa, Del.,
Thursday, Oct. 9, has been postponed until
Tuesday, October 13, 1874.

The entire programme as before announced
will be performed. All the Knights who
were to have taken part in the tilting Thurs-
day, will be present and participate on Tues-
day. The procession will form at 10 o'clock;
a. m. Tilting to commence at 11 o'clock.
Admission 50 cts. Children 25 cts. or 12
cts. cts. Admission for children 25 cts. Re-
served seats, 25 cts. W. W. HICKEY,
Oct 10-11 Secretary Com. of Arrangements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
J. MEELE & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. E. Cor. SECOND AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have in Stock a full line of
Pige Overcoatings, Suitings, Cassimeres,
and Vestings.
Of the newest designs for FALL and WIN-
TER wear, which will be made to order in
the latest styles and best manner. Special at-
tention given to Dress Suits.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
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Oct 10-11 Secretary Com. of Arrangements.

New Advertisements.

REPORT
Of the Condition of the Citizens National Bank
of Middletown, Delaware, at the close of busi-
ness, October 24, 1874.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	\$138,316 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	80,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,000 00
Due from other National banks	1,562 50
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,933 04
Current expenses and taxes paid	642 88
Checks and other cash items	49 00
Due to other National banks	3,083 00
Fractional currency (including notes)	671 79
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	118 00
Legal tender notes	9,774 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for le- gal-tenders	6,750 00
Total	\$281,069 43

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	\$8,000 00
Surplus fund	17,000 00
Other undivided profits	4,921 31
National Bank notes outstanding	70,800 00
Individual deposits	102,719 34
Demand certificates of deposit	272 15
Due to other National banks	4,190 18
Due to State banks and bankers	1,466 45
Total	\$281,069 43

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:
J. John R. Hall, Cashier of the Citizens
National Bank, of Middletown, do solemnly
swear that the above statement is true, to the
best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
6th day of October, 1874.
J. B. CLARKSON, N. P.
Correct—Attest: J. A. CULBERTSON, Direc-
tor.
Oct 10-11.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the New Castle County Na-
tional Bank of Odesa, at Odesa, in the State
of Delaware, at the close of business, October
24, 1874.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	\$116,876 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	2,504 46
Due from other National banks	44,620 31
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,132 89
Current expenses and taxes paid	9,075 35
Checks and other cash items	237 36
Due to other National banks	1,025 59
Individual deposits	15,157 09
Fractional currency (including notes)	12 00
Specie	595 51
Legal tender notes	35 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for le- gal-tenders	6,870 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	5,075 00
Total	\$268,360 78

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Other undivided profits	6,408 00
National bank notes outstanding	67,405 00
Individual deposits	92,179 00
Due to other National banks	3,883 69
Due to State banks and bankers	693 20
Total	\$268,360 78

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:
J. L. Gibson, Cashier of the New Cas-
tle County National Bank of Odesa, do so-
lemnly swear that the above statement is true
to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
5th day of October, 1874.
J. G. BROWN, N. P.
Correct—Attest: WILLIAM POLK, Direc-
tor.
Oct 10-11.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I shall
apply in writing to the Court of Gen-
eral Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery of
the State of Delaware in and for the county
of New Castle, upon Monday, the sixteenth
day of November, A. D. 1874, being the first
day of the next November Term of the
said Court, for a license to keep an inn or
tavern, called the National Hotel, in the town
of Middletown, School District No. 94, in
St. Georges Hundred, Delaware, and to sell
intoxicating liquors in less quantities than
one quart, to be drunk on the premises,
and the following freholders recommend the
said application, to wit:

Samuel Pennington, John E. Vandenberg,
C. E. Anderson, T. C. Murphy,
R. G. x Hayes, S. M. Reynolds,
Wm. D. W. Walker, J. B. Fraimore,
John H. Kinsey, A. A. Cochran,
J. H. Walker, Nathaniel Williams,
Sewell Jones, J. F. Eliason,
JACKSON BRIANT.

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New Castle, upon Monday, the sixteenth day
of November, A. D. 1874, being the first day
of the next November Term of the said Court,
for a license to keep an inn or tavern, called
the Middletown Hotel, in the town of Middle-
town, School District No. 94, in St. Georges
Hundred, Delaware, and to sell intoxicating
liquors in less quantities than one quart,
to be drunk on the premises, and the following
freholders recommend the said application, to
wit:

J. H. Walker, E. R. Cochran,
Nathl Williams, John H. Kinsey,
S. M. Reynolds, J. B. Fraimore,
C. E. Anderson, A. A. Cochran,
R. G. x Hayes, J. F. Eliason,
Wm. D. W. Walker, J. H. Walker,
Sewell Jones, Nathaniel Williams,
JACKSON BRIANT.

TRIALS OF SPEED
AT WILMINGTON, DEL.,
BY THE
Wilmington Trotting Association,
October 21 & 22, 1874,
FOR THE LIBERAL PREMIOF
\$1000 00.
A large number of Entries have been made.

SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Horses and Carriages Free.
Wm. H. THOMPSON, Pres. ARCHIE GIVEN, Treas.
J. MARSH HARRIS, Sec.
Oct 20-21.

CARD.
J. M. COMEGYS, M. D.,
DENTIST,
No. 1231 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Removes to—B. F. Chatham, M. D. Phila.;
Wm. S. Vandey, Esq., Odesa; E. B. Con-
egys, Esq., Phila.; Isaac Jump, M. D., Dover;
W. O. Perkins, M. D., Phila.; J. M. Comegys,
Esq., Odesa.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Oct 10-30m.

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs,
and all other Slate work on hand or made to
order. Factory and Show Rooms, No. 1210
Ridge av. WILSON & MILLER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A Substitute for Quinine.

For years, quinine was regarded as the only
specific for malarious diseases, and immense
quantities of the drug were annually consumed
throughout our western country, more par-
ticularly along the river bottoms and adjoin-
ing low lands.

With the fall months malaria, in all its va-
riated forms, stalks like an epidemic through
the land, and whole districts are prostrated
with chills and fever, the entire population
shaking with ague. Here, quinine is fre-
quently resorted to, but while it frequently
failed to effect a cure, it invariably deranged
the stomach, producing nausea, vertigo and
fugitive pains in the head to such an extent
that months elapsed ere the system recovered
from its effects. These objections to its use
were so marked, that the introduction of
Mahl's Herb Bitters was hailed as a triumph
in medicine. Infinitely more certain in its
beneficial effects than quinine, it possessed
none of the deleterious effects of that drug.
Instead of toning and invigorating the
stomach, and while speedily expelling the
noxious humors, increases the appetite and
consequently dispenses with the necessity of
systemic treatment, and better fitted to resist the
attacks of disease. In fact, a judicious use of
Mahl's Herb Bitters at this season of the
year, will prevent the recurrence of this dis-
ease, even in those who have never passed an
autumn without it. An experience of twenty
years proves it to be the greatest ANTI-MALARIAL
known to medical science.

There are, perhaps, no diseases so subject to
climate changes as affections of the Kidneys.
Hundreds of our farmers, mechanics and la-
boring men, suffer from this disease, and in
other respects, suffer continual inconvenience, and
occasionally excruciating pains in the back and
across the loins; experience a frequent desire
to pass water, pain during its passage, and
frequent stoppages in its flow. These are
indications of a diseased condition of the
kidneys, and if neglected, will result in
heavy lifts (perhaps years ago), and aggra-
vated by every change in the weather. Every
slight cold directs to this one weak spot,
and unless promptly attended to the disease
becomes chronic, and the once strong man a
miserable wreck. Mahl's Herb Bitters is the
only specific for this disease, and its use
stimulates them to healthy action, and
removing the cause, prevents the formation of
brick-dust deposits, which, if permitted to
continue, will by cohesion form gravel stones,
necessitating a painful operation for their re-
moval. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all
disorders of the Bowels, and affections of the
Throat and Lungs, it is equally certain and
efficacious; while, as a remedy for the com-
plaints peculiar to the female sex, it is cer-
tain and reliable. The pale, sallow complexion
is replaced by a blooming, healthy counte-
nance, and its occasional use enables Nature
to perform her functions accurately and
WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE. Sold only in bottles
by all Druggists and general dealers.

THE MARKETS.
MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. T. EVANS & CO.
Wheat, No. 1, 1.15 @ 1.20
Corn, yellow, 55 cts.
Oats, 52 cts.
Timothy Seed, 4.50
Clover, 1.00 @ 1.10
Beans, 1.00
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.
Eggs, 25 cts. @ 30 cts. do. doz.
Butter, 30 @ 35 cts. @ lb.
Lard, 18 @ 19 cts. @ lb.
Potatoes, 75 @ 100 cts. @ bus.
Chickens, Spring, 14 @ 16 cts. @ lb.
Turkeys, dressed, 17 @ 18 cts. @ lb.
Grease, 12 @ 13 cts. @ lb.
Ducks, 12 @ 14 cts. @ lb.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.
Wheat, good to amber, 1.32 @ 1.35
Corn, yellow, 55 @ 60 cts. @ bus.
Oats, Southern, 44 @ 45 cts. @ bus.
Rye, 1.00 @ 1.10

Business Locals.
Men and Boys heavy Stoga Boots, \$3 00,
\$3 50, \$4 00, and \$4 50 per pair.
S. M. REYNOLDS.
S. M. REYNOLDS is selling for cash Clark's
O. N. T. Spool Cotton, four spools for 25 cts.

Special Notices.
BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.
There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's
Acid Stomach Remedy will not cure. Go to Cham-
berlain, druggist, Middletown, Del.; H. P.
Baker, Odesa, and E. W. Jester, St. Georges,
and inquire about it. If you suffer from Op-
tiveness, Liver Complaint, or derangement of
the system, try it. Two or three doses will
relieve you.

ACQUAQUINA is the only remedy in the
United States that contains no Quinine, Ar-
senic, or other poisons injurious to the sys-
tem, that will cure Fever and Ague, inter-
mittent or bilious fever, &c., and the chills
not return during the season. It permanently
cures Fever and Ague of long standing.

How to get STAMINA.—Iron frames and
strong nervous systems are not the lot of all.
But the feeble need not despair. By adopt-
ing the right means they may live as long and
enjoy life as much as the robust and vigor-
ous. Physical invigoration is, however, ne-
cessary to this end; and while spiritual tonic
and services usually administered, even-
tually depress both body and mind. Dr. J. P.
Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS invari-
ably supply new vigor to the frame, while they
regulate every disordered function.

DR. BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP.
Cough no more! How much joy there is in
every household to know that they can at last
procure a remedy for any case of coughs, sear-
sore colds settled on the breast, Consumption
or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, that
is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know
that a person is safe from the dangers of these
diseases—all you need do is to go to your
druggist, Chamberlain, Middletown; H. P.
Baker, Odesa, and E. W. Jester, St. Georges,
Del., and get a bottle of Bosch's German
Syrup. Try it. It will relieve you at once.
If you doubt what we say in print get a
sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a
regular size for 75 cents.

TAPE WORM.—TAPE WORM.
Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours
with harmless vegetable medicine. The
worm passing from the system alive. No
fee asked until the entire worm, with head
passer. Medicine harmless, can refer case
afflicted to the residents of this city whom I
have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds
of specimens, measuring from 40 to 100 feet
in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspep-
sia and disorganizations of Liver are caused
by stomach and other worms existing in the
intestines. Dr. J. P. Walker's German Syrup
will answer by mail. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No.
259 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seat, Pin
and Stomach worms also removed.

All who want a good SEWING MACHINE
and having the Cash to pay for it, will have
inducements offered them at the Great Sewing
Machine Depot of A. T. STUOFFS, N. E. Cor.
Fourth and Arch Sts., Phila. they can get at
no other Sewing Machine place in this city.
All kinds of needles, oil, silk, cotton, line
and thread, and all other Sewing Machine ac-
cessories, at low prices. Old Machines taken in exchange, and
pieces allowed liberally for them.

Job Printing.

